Import Licence if their average direct export turn over is Rs. 2 crores in the preceding three years or Rs. 5 crores in the preceding year. The benefit of Special Import Licence at the rate of 4% of the FOB value of such direct exports made on or after 1.4.1996 has been made available to such exporters who will be mostly from the SSI Sector.

[English]

P oduction of Textile Machinery

*588. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industry relating to production of textile machinery is facing acute recession ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not anse.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Malimath Committee

*589. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malimath Committee has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Malimath Committee;

(c) the recommendations that have been implemented by the Government ;

(d) the recommendations which have not been implemented so far; and

(e) the reasons for their non-implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D KHALAP) : (a) The report of the Malimath Committee (known as Arrears Committee) was received by the Government in September, 1990.

(b) The recommendations of the Malimath Committee can be categorised into the following types :

(i) Changes in legislative enactments such as abolishing the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of High Courts, reduction in appeals, amendments in Civil Procedure Code etc;

(ii) Administrative and procedural modifications in the judiciary to be effected by the State Governments/ High Court/Central Government. The recommendations like appointment of Judges, transfer policy, increase in Judges strength of High Courts, adherence of punctuality in Courts, grouping and classification of cases for their expeditious disposal, avoidance of long arguments etc;

(iii) Modernisation and automation of courts, provision of necessary infrastructural facilities for judges to enable them to dispose of cases expeditiously;

(iv) Constitution of specialised bodies as alternatives to Courts like tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases.

(c) to (e). The recommendations of the Malimath Committee were sent to all the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and High Courts for necessary follow-up action. Some of the recommendations viz; relating to raising of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Courts, introduction of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to upgrade infrastructural facilities for the judiciary, setting up of training facilities for legislative drafting, setting up of National Judicial Academy for providing training to Judicial Officers, etc. have already been implemented by the concerned authorities. No action is required to be taken now on the recommendations relating to appointment of Judges, their transfer, policy on review on Judges strength etc. which are now regulated as per memorandum of procedure drawn after the October 1993 verdict of the 9 Judges Bench of the Supreme Court wherein the primacy rests with the Chief Justice of India.

Further, a meeting of the Law Ministers was held at Bangalore in October, 1992 to review the suggestions made by the Malimath Committee so as to reduce the pendency of cases in Courts. As per the decision taken in the Law Ministers Conference, 3 working groups of State Law Ministers were constituted to suggest mreasures for the implementation of the recommendation of the Arrears Committee, so as to expedite the disposal of cases in courts. The recommendations of these working groups of State Law Ministers was considered by the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices Conference held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The Conference recommended several steps in a resolution it adopted for speedy disposal of cases in Courts/Tribunals, which have been accepted by the Government and commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts/Tribunals for necessary action. Three Working Groups of Law Ministers, thereafter, met to consider the recommendations contained in the above Resolution with regard to rural litigations, arrears of cases in administrative tribunals and alternative dispute resolution. The implementation of December, 1993 resolution and recommendations made

by the Working Groups were reviewed by the Law Ministers at their plenary meetings held in Calcutta in November, 1994 and in Hyderabad, in November, 1995. The resolutions adopted in these meetings have been commended to all the concerned authorities for necessary action.

[English]

Industrial Licensing List

*590. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to prune the industrial licensing list;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new items, if any, likely to be included in the revised industrial licensing list ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c). At present, there is a short list of 15 industries under compulsory licensing. The process of reviewing the list of items retained under compulsory licensing is an ongoing process. However, no decision has been taken to further delicence and industry.

Import Duty

*591. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the economy of Kerala has been adversely affected due to reduction in import duty on rubber, vanaspati oil and Caprolactum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Government constantly monitors the impact of customs duties and carefully calibrates the duty rates keeping in mind *inter alia* the interests of both producers and consumers.

[Translation]

Outstanding Income Tax

*592. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industnal houses in the country against whom the outstanding amount of income tax/excise duty is more than one crore rupees ;

(b) the reasons for not recovering the said amount; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government is not maintaining any list of industrial houses as the industrial houses are not required to get themselves registered, consequent upon the omission of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, (MRTP Act, 1969) by the MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1991 with effect from 27.09.1991. The industrial houses-wise information is also not generated. The number of such industrial houses therefore, does not arise. However, the names of top 20 units agaist whom maximum amount of Central Excise duty is outstanding are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Names of the Corporate Groups as per the available information against whom outstanding income-tax demands exceeding rupees one crore are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Main reasons of accumulation of tax-arrears are litigation before the Courts and Tribunals and stay orders granted by them. In so far as Direct Taxes are concerned the arrears are also due to amount pending verification of payments made by the assessees and demands raised had not fallen due for payment/collection.

(c) Field formations have been directed to take ncessary administrative and legal measures envisaged under the statutes to recover the outstanding dues. Concerned courts are also requested for early hearings and vacation of stay orders.

STATEMENT I

Name of the Twenty Companies/Units against whom Maximum Excise duty is outstanding as on 1.7.1996.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company/Unit
1.	M/s I.T.C. Limited
2.	M/s G.T.C. Industries Ltd.
3.	M/s I.P.C.L.
4.	M/s Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL).
5.	M/s Bhilai Steel plant (SAIL).
6.	M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd.
7.	M/s Burns Standard & Company
8.	M/s Godfrey Phillips
9.	M/s Asia Tobacco Co.
10.	M/s NOCIL
11.	M/s Telco Pimpri
12.	M/s Kitply Ind. Ltd.
13.	M/s New Tobacco Co.
14.	M/s Bharat Seats Ltd.
15.	M/s Kanpur Cigarette Ltd.